

# Carroll County Democrat

VOLUME 31—No. 25

HUNTINGDON, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY JULY 4, 1919

\$1.70 THE YEAR

## PEACE TREATY SIGNED

### German Arrogance is Humbled to the Dust

Germany and the allied and associated powers signed the treaty of peace Saturday bringing to a formal end the mightiest war of all time.

The signatures were affixed to the great document in the Hall of Mirrors, at Versailles, France, within a few yards of the spot in the hall where William I had himself crowned emperor of Germany and where the German empire was proclaimed.

The hall was crowded when the German delegates, Foreign Minister Mueller and Colonial Minister Bell entered and took their seats at 3:08 p. m. Mueller was first to sign at 3:12, Bell was next, two minutes later. Entire delegations then signed in this order:

United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the smaller powers.

Chinese delegates absented themselves, refusing to participate on account of the Shantung settlement and it was reported they had called Peking for instructions.

Forty-eight years ago, in this same hall, the haughty Bismarck placed his finger on a line and ordered the French peace commissioners to sign and they signed most humiliating terms. Last Saturday, Clemenceau, the Frenchman, placed his finger on a line and told the humiliated Germans where to sign and they signed.

The war lasted five years and it was one of the bloodiest and most destructive in the history of the world, and every lover of peace will be glad it has come to an end.

## WOMEN NOT VOTING

### Attorney-General Thompson Declares Important Opinion

The following from Chattanooga will be interesting to those women who want to vote under the state law:

State's Attorney General Frank M. Thompson, in a statement issued here today, declared that women would not be allowed to vote in the municipal election on July 8, and that should they do so they would be in contempt of the court of Chancellor Newman of Davidson county, who has declared the suffrage act passed by the legislature as unconstitutional.

The Hamilton county election commission would also be in contempt if it should allow the women to participate in the election.

Gen. Thompson stated that he had rendered an opinion to Judge Staples of Roane county, at Rockwood, that women could not vote in the city election, but it is understood that notwithstanding this opinion Bockwood suffragists participated in Saturday's election.

The decision of Gen. Thompson will prohibit of 2,000 women from voting in the Chattanooga contest, and may have some bearing on the result. There are three candidates for city commission, with two to be named, the other commissioners having been elected in the primary last month. The race lies between Emil Wassman, former county tax assessor; Ed Herron, present commissioner of public utilities, and Tom S. Wilcox, former member of the state prison board.

## Making Good

Friends of Poe Maddox, who went to Pittsburgh, Pa., to take a course in oratory, will be glad to know of his success. He is now appearing in Shakespearian plays and will also appear on the Chautauqua platform for two weeks in the east. Poe has been honored by being made one of the speakers at the Fourth of July celebration to be held at Knoxville, Pa., for the returned soldiers and memorial for the dead heroes of Pennsylvania; Senator Knox of that state, appearing on the program. About 18,000 to 20,000 people are expected to attend these exercises.

## POSTAGE RATES DROP

### Two Cents for Letters and One Cent for Cards

The old-time red postage stamps, sold at two cents and bearing a picture of George Washington, has come back into service again as the leading stamp for first-class mail. The change came Tuesday morning, when two-cent postage for letters and one cent for cards went into effect for the first time in two years.

Three-cent envelopes and two-cent postcards, held by the public, can be redeemed any time this month. However, there will be no redemption of three-cent stamps.

When the three-cent rate came into effect many years had elapsed since it had cost three cents to send a letter through the mails. In restoring the two-cent rate Uncle Sam is pursuing a policy that is almost as old as the government itself and which has been interrupted only in cases of greatest emergency. From the time of the original establishment of the post-office department, more than a century and a quarter ago, the tendency has been toward decreasing rather than increasing rates.

Only once before in the history of the country had the government found it necessary to increase the postage rate. This was in 1812 to meet the expenses of the second war with Great Britain. In that year the ordinary letter postage was doubled, the increased rate continuing for a period of four years before the former rate was restored. Then, in 1917, the increase was purely an emergency measure to help the government in defraying the expenses of the war.

## Fourth of July

Today is the Fourth of July, a national holiday. The day will be duly observed by a patriotic people all over this country. We have many things for which to rejoice, the greatest being the close of the world war. It should, however, be a safe and sane day, and no indulgences should be allowed of a dangerous and hurtful nature. Rejoice and be happy, for the country is prosperous and at peace.

## Wheat Yield

The wheat yield in this section of the state is believed to be rather light.

There is no large amount of wheat raised in West Tennessee under favorable conditions and the conditions this year have been most unusually bad. The price, so far as we have been able to learn, is about \$2.04.

## Wilson Appeals Direct to People

President Wilson, in an address to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty, made a plea for the acceptance of the treaty and the covenant of the league of nations without change or reservation.

His message, given out by Secretary Tumulty, said:

"My Fellow Countrymen:

"The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do, and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms.

"And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the people of great empires to serve their ambition for power and domination. It associates the free governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice. It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence, but not yet quite prepared to dispose with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the domination and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the league of nations. It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes guarantees such as never were given nor ever contemplated for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world.

"It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance and confident hope.

(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

## WANT BETTER ROADS

### Highway Advocates Petition Benton County Court

From the action of the citizens of Benton county at a mass meeting last Saturday it is quite probable that the Memphis-to-Bristol highway through that country will be taken care of. Following is the special:

Good road advocates met here yesterday at the court house and passed resolutions asking the court at its July term to levy a big tax for road purposes or give the citizenship of the county a vote at the proposition for bonds. The sentiment is greater for good roads in this county now than ever before. Chief Clerk R. L. Stockard of the state highway commission was here and explained to the meeting just how they could get two dollars for every one they put up through the highway commission. Benton county has some awful road.

## REV. ALLEN WINS

### Lower Court Sustained by the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, in an opinion rendered last Saturday, sustained the action of the lower court in the case of the state vs. S. H. Allen, indicted by the grand jury of Obion county on a charge of uttering seditious language. The lower court quashed the indictment and the state appealed the case to the supreme court.

The supreme court also decided the statute unconstitutional. This is the first case ever tried under this statute and being declared unconstitutional the case against Mr. Allen cannot be renewed. Rev. Allen was accused of speaking against the war and was indicted. At that time he lived in the Forks of the Creek, north of Huntingdon, but his objectionable language was uttered in Obion county. P. W. Maddox defended Rev. Allen.

## ARRIVES HOME MONDAY

### President Wilson and Party Leave for America Sunday

President Wilson and party left Brest for home last Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It is expected that they will arrive in New York next Monday.

The president on his departure from the Capital of France was given a great ovation, one of the most hearty he received while in France. The departure from Brest, however, was quiet, though thousands gathered to see the party off.

The president stood aft on the launch, waving his hat at the crowd on the national bridge. The launch was lost to view down the harbor just as the Socialist parade reached the cliffs overlooking the harbor.

"This is America" were the president's words as he shook hands with Captain Edward McCauley, aboard the George Washington. The President and Mrs. Wilson retired to their staterooms as the engines and machinery began to roar and final orders were given.

Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and the meal had just been completed when the George Washington began to make headway out of the harbor. The battleship Oklahoma led the way. The destroyers Woolsey and Tarbell were on the port and starboard sides, while the Wickes and Yarnall brought up the rear.

As the transport moved out, the president appeared on the bridge wearing a cap. Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, stood nearby. The president was silent as he gazed at the disappearing shores of France.

## Col. George Murphy

Mrs. S. J. Hilliard has received copies of Little Rock, Ark., papers giving an account of a loving tribute paid Col. George W. Murphy, a veteran attorney of that city. It was an unique affair, including a barbecued dinner, speech making and the presentation of flowers. The colonel was 78 years old, and because of the high esteem in which he was held by the bar and citizens of Little Rock, this method was taken to show to him something of that esteem and love.

After serving through the civil war as a confederate soldier, having been born and reared in Carroll county, Col. Murphy became a resident of Arkansas in 1866. He resided many years in Hot Springs, moving from there to Little Rock, where he has resided 25 years. Although 78 years old, he is a vigorous practitioner yet. For two terms he was attorney-general of Arkansas. Col. Murphy has many relatives in Huntingdon who prize his kinship very highly.

## WARTIME PROHIBITION

### Battered and Bruised John Barleycorn Struggled to Last

John Barleycorn, battered and bruised, is struggling on, even after wartime prohibition becomes effective. In some places he refuses to give up the ghost, and in violation of law is still doing business, and will test the laws to the very last.

Last Monday, at midnight, wartime prohibition went into effect, and the United States is now on the water wagon. Congress has failed to pass any laws to enforce the measure and just how long the dry spell will last, as the war has ended, cannot be told at this stage of the game. The president claims to have no authority to set aside the wartime ban, and some think it must last until after the army is demobilized, and so here we are in the midst of a dry spell and no way of knowing how long it will last.

If the tide should change and a wet spell ensue it could not last longer than next January, when national prohibition becomes effective.

## Cotton Forecast

Cotton production this year was forecast Tuesday at 10,986,000 equivalent 500-pound bales by the department of agriculture, basing its estimate on June 25 condition of the growing crop, which was 70 per cent of a normal, and an area of 33,960,000 acres under cultivation on that date.

## WILSON AT MEMPHIS

### Chamber of Commerce Has Extended Invitation

Last Tuesday's Commercial Appeal contained the following with reference to President Wilson's proposed visit to Memphis:

President Woodrow Wilson may speak in Memphis some time in July, if plans of local business and civic interests combined can induce the famous framer of the league of nations covenant to include this city in his itinerary.

Formal invitation to become the guest of Memphis and her patriotic citizens will be extended today by the Chamber of Commerce, the telegram to the president being signed by W. H. Fitzhugh, president.

If President Wilson accepts the invitation to speak here on the league of nations the date will be left to his own selection. However, it probably will be within a few days of July 15. He was originally scheduled to speak in St. Louis July 4, but being delayed by the belated signing of the peace terms, he cannot fill this engagement.

It is expected he will not be able to appear in St. Louis before July 8 or 10, and may decide either to come to Memphis for the next stop or may include this city on his return after touring the west.

Woodrow Wilson has never visited Memphis since becoming president, although Memphians will remember his lecture here nine years ago at the Goodwyn Institute.

## Goes Democratic

The voters of Los Angeles, Cal., replied to the appeals of Senators Lodge and Smoot to line up for the republican candidate for Mayor in that city by returning a majority of approximately 17,000 for M. P. Snyder, the democratic candidate.

The Los Angeles voters' reply to the expressed "hope" of Leaders Lodge and Smoot is eloquent. Los Angeles has ordinarily been regarded as a republican city. The majority returned for Snyder is said to be the largest ever given any candidate for that office.

The defeated candidate was F. T. Woodman, incumbent. The republican press of California appealed for his re-election on strictly partisan grounds.

## The Grand Leader's

## Cool Wearing Apparel for Men and Women

## DROP IN

And take a look at the Cool, Alry-looking Wearing Apparel—the best is offered at prices lower than those found elsewhere. We are busy with eager buyers who appreciate the wonderful values we offer during these hot days.

We Advise that You Shop Early and Avoid the Afternoon Rush

## PRIEST & PRIEST